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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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WARE FRESSOLA VAN DER SLUYS &
ADOLPHSON, LLP
BRADFORD GREEN BUILDING 5
755 MAIN STREET, P O BOX 224
MONROE, CT 06468

EXAMINER

DEWITTE, CONRAD J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2673

DATE MAILED: 11/19/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/050,016

Applicant(s)

CONSELVAN, DALTON SWAIN

Examiner

Conrad J. DeWitte

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 January 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 1 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 January 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:
 - Page 1, line 21: Suspected typographical error: “in” should be “is”
 - Page 1, line 31; Page 2, lines 8, & 11: Misspellings: “witch” and “wich” should be “which”
 - Page 2, line 15: Suspected typographical error: “witty” should be “with”

Appropriate correction is requested.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities:
 - At line 1 of the claim: Applicant claims “A call identifier display inversion,” which is not a useful article. The Examiner suggests that the Applicant revise the claim to claim: “An invertible call identifier display”.
 - At line 6 of the claim: it is unclear if the external button for the activation of the display inverter is the same button as the external button or sensor mentioned in lines 4-5. If these two external buttons are in fact the same, the Examiner suggests revising lines 6-7 of the claim so that it reads as follows: “where the external button for the activation of a display inverter is connected to the micro controller;”
 - At lines 11-12 of the claim: Suspected typographical error: “form electrical signal” should be “form of electrical signal”
 - At line 14 of the claim: Applicant states that the icons listed in line 13 of the claim “also have a double matrix, so that they may be inverted side by side.” However,

nowhere else in the claim does Applicant mention any other icon having a double matrix. The Examiner suggests revising lines 12-13 to address this concern.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

5. Claim 1 recites the limitations:

- "the screen" in line 3 of the claim
- "the display inverter" in line 5 of the claim
- "the fields" in line 8 of the claim
- "the active dots" in line 10 of the claim.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for these limitations in the claim.

6. Claim 1 recites the limitation "the following icons or figures" in line 13 of the claim.

There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Also, this limitation is unclear as to what Applicant intends to claim by the recitation.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being anticipated by Lee, U.S. Pat.

Appl'n Pub. No. US 2002/0180762 A1, further in view of Inoue, U.S. Pat. No. 6,332,024 B1.

Lee discloses a call identifier display inversion comprising a combination of a hardware LCD (§ 0020; Fig. 1, element 130) and a software micro-controller (§ 0020; Fig. 1, element 100), that enable the vertical inversion of data presented on the screen, upon pressing an external button or sensor (§ 0020; Fig. 1, element 110); an external button for the activation of the display inverter connected to the micro-controller (§ 0020; Fig. 1, elements 100, 110); a display with a differentiated matrix for the formation of characters in the fields for numbers, minutes and dates (§ 0025-0027; Fig. 1, element 130); a circuit that obeys instructions to reorganize the active dots every time the controller receives a command via activation button, sensor or any other form of electrical signal (§ 0028). Lee fails to disclose the following icons or figures: manufacturer's logo, telephone and envelope and also having double matrix, so that they are inverted side by side.

However, Inoue does disclose the following icons or figures: manufacturer's logo, telephone and envelope. Figs. 13A-13F. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lee and Inoue to make a display with icons having a double matrix so that they are invert able side by side. Inoue

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discloses that such icons are convenient (col. 2, lines 14-18), and Lee discloses a way to invert graphics on a mobile telephone display, which makes a mobile telephone more convenient for the user (§ 0009-0010). Therefore, the combination of the disclosures would result in an even more convenient invention.

9. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lim et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,067,355 A, further in view of Vanttila, U.S. Pat. No. 6,173,194 B1.

Lim et al. discloses a call identifier display inversion comprising a combination of a hardware LCD (col. 5, lines 31-32; Fig. 1, element 20) and a software micro-controller (col. 4, lines 56-65; Fig. 1, elements 16, 42, 44, 46); a display with a differentiated matrix for the formation of characters in the fields for numbers, minutes and dates (col. 14, lines 22-58; col. 15, lines 40-63; Figs. 6-8, 12); the following icons or figures: a telephone (Fig. 6). Lim et al. fails to disclose the combination of the hardware LCD and the software micro-controller, that enables the vertical inversion of data presented on the screen, upon pressing an external button or sensor; an external button for the activation of the display inverter connected to the micro-controller; a circuit that obeys instructions to reorganize the active dots every time the controller receives a command via activation button, sensor or any other form of electrical signal; the following icons or figures: manufacturer's logo, and envelope and also having double matrix, so that they are inverted side by side.

Vanttila does disclose the combination of the hardware LCD and the software micro-controller, that enables the vertical inversion of data presented on the screen, upon pressing an external button or sensor (col. 4, lines 34-42); an external button for the activation of the display inverter connected to the micro-controller (col. 5, lines 45-58); a circuit that obeys instructions to

reorganize the active dots every time the controller receives a command via activation button, sensor or any other form of electrical signal (col. 2, lines 30-34; col. 4, lines 1-17).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lim et al. and Vanttila because both patents disclose improvements to LCD displays used in telephone equipment and their combination would make any LCD display used in a telephonic device more convenient for a user.

Neither Lim et al. nor Vanttila disclose “the following icons or figures: manufacturer’s logo, telephone and envelope and also having double matrix, so that they are inverted side by side.” However, Vanttila discloses that the display is capable of displaying characters with non-perpendicular orientation relative to a longitudinal axis of the telephone. Col. 2, lines 29-33. Lim et al. discloses a telephone icon (Fig. 6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lim et al. and Vanttila to create a LCD display that allows icons to be rotated because both disclosures speak to LCD devices used in telephones, and it is conventional in the telephone display art to include icons on this display to indicate such things as low battery, and incoming calls.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant’s disclosure:

- Kärkkäinen et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,600,936 B1 (disclosing a terminal for wireless telecommunication and method for displaying icons on a display of such a terminal)
- Oba et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,441,828 B1 (disclosing an image display apparatus)

- Kim, U.S. Pat. No. 6,346,972 B1 (disclosing a video display apparatus with an on-screen display pivoting function)
- Sugaya, U.S. Pat. No. 6,239,787 B1 (disclosing a display method, display apparatus and communication method)
- Cushman et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,125,287 A (disclosing a wireless telephone having an improved user interface)
- Martinez et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,137,468 A (disclosing a method and apparatus for altering a display in response to changes in attitude relative to a plane)
- Sakamoto et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,329,289 A (disclosing a data processor with a rotatable display)

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Conrad J. DeWitte whose telephone number is (703) 305-8626. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Mancuso can be reached on (703) 305-3885. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

CJD
CJD

[Signature]
JOSEPH MANCUSO
PRIMARY EXAMINER